

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
PATENT APPLICATION EXAMINING OPERATIONS

Appl. No. : 10/645,226  
Applicant : Steve Lin  
Filed : August 21, 2003  
TC/A.U. : 3727  
Examiner : Smalley, James N.

Confirmation No. 7137

Docket No. : DES: 1250.0030  
Customer No. : 00152

**TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF**

1600 ODS Tower  
601 S.W. Second Avenue  
Portland, OR 97204  
(503) 227-5631

May 23, 2005

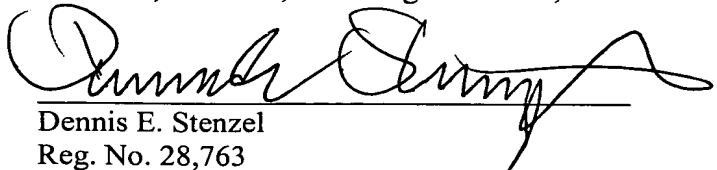
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Dear Sir:

Enclosed for filing in the captioned matter is Appellant's Brief in triplicate, together with the \$250 filing fee (small entity) required by 37 CFR 1.17(c). The Commissioner is authorized to charge or credit Deposit Account No. 03-1550 for any deficiency or overpayment in fees, and a duplicate copy of this letter is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

Chernoff, Vilhauer, McClung & Stenzel, LLP



Dennis E. Stenzel  
Reg. No. 28,763  
Tel No.: (503) 227-5631

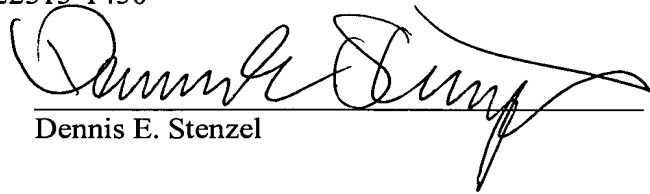
Appl. No. 10/645,226

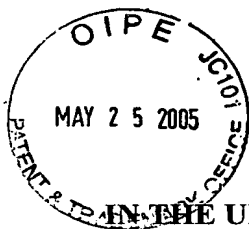
Transmittal of Appeal Brief dated May 22, 2005

### **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

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Dated: May \_\_, 2005

  
Dennis E. Stenzel



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**APPELLANT'S BRIEF**

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601 S.W. Second Avenue  
Portland, OR 97204  
Tel. 503.227.5631

May 23, 2005

Mail Stop AF  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

**Real Party In Interest**

The real party in interest is PML Microbiologicals, Inc., an Oregon corporation.

**Related Appeals and Interferences**

There are no related appeals or interferences.

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### **Status of Claims**

Claims 1-6 and 8 are pending; claim 7 has been cancelled. A copy of the pending claims is set forth in Appendix A.

### **Status of Amendments**

No amendment has been filed subsequent to the Final Rejection dated May 17, 2005.

### **Summary of Invention**

The invention comprises a fluid-tight vial (FIGS. 1-3) comprising a substantially cylindrical container 10 with an open end having a circumferential flange 12 integral with the lip of the container (FIG. 3), with a screw thread 14 (FIG. 3) and a ratchet-toothed ring 16, both proximal to the open end of the container (FIGS. 1 and 3). The vial includes a cap 2 (FIGS. 2 and 4-10) adapted to engage the container's open end in fluid-tight fashion, the cap comprising a circumferential skirt 22 (FIG. 2), a hinge 32 (FIG. 5), a frangible strip 27 (FIGS. 5, 7 and 10) and a flip top 30 (FIGS. 5 and 7-8), wherein the inner portion of the cap's skirt 22 has a screw thread 24 capable of matingly engaging screw thread 14 of the open end of the container and a ratchet-toothed ring 26 (FIG. 9) capable of lockingly engaging the ratchet-toothed ring 16 of the open end of the container when the cap is threaded onto the container. In addition, flip top 2 is provided with an inner circumferential recess 36 (FIGS. 6-8) capable of non-threadedly engaging the circumferential flange 12 of the open end of the container so as to form a fluid-tight seal between recess 36 and flange 12. In addition, inner circumferential recess 36 has a radial tongue

portion 38 (FIGS. 6 -7 and 9) proximal to hinge 32 and capable of guiding circumferential recess 36 into alignment with circumferential flange 12.

### **Issue**

The only issue presented for review is the propriety of the obviousness rejection of claims 1-6 and 8 as being unpatentable over Davis et al. U.S. Patent No. 3,991,904 (the '904 patent) in view of Ostrowsky U.S. Patent No. 4,487,324 (the '324 patent) and in view of Ferris U.S. Patent No. 5,101,870 (the '870 patent).

### **Grouping of Claims**

Claims 1-6 stand or fall together. Dependent claim 8 should be treated separately.

### **ARGUMENT**

#### **Prior Art Relied Upon**

**The '904 Patent** The '904 patent discloses a plastic container and closure assembly wherein the closure comprises a cap part 22, a tear-off or frangible strip 23 and an anchor band 24 which, when the frangible strip has been removed, is connected to the cap part by a hinge 25. The inside of cap part 22 has an annular bung 30 provided with a deep end 31 and a shallow end 32. The cap is secured to the container by an annular internal projection 37 on the skirt of the cap snapping over an annular outwardly projecting bead 3 on the container, as shown in FIG. 3. The Examiner points to that portion of FIG. 3 of the '904 patent shown in phantom above sealing ring 36 as showing a circumferential rim flange which, for purposes of argument,

is conceded. Apparently the Examiner contends that sealing ring 36 also comprises a second type of flange, namely, "an inner circumferential flange." Final Rejection, page 2, section 3, last sentence in second paragraph. But the '904 patent does not disclose an inner circumferential recess of cap part 22 that is capable of non-threadedly engaging the circumferential flange so as to form a fluid-tight seal between the flange and the recess, and the Examiner in fact points to nothing in '904 supplying this deficiency. Nor does the '904 patent disclose two ratchet-toothed rings, one on each of the container and the cap, that are capable of lockably engaging with each other; again, the Examiner points to nothing in '904 concerning this deficiency in its disclosure. Finally, the Examiner concedes that the '904 patent does not teach a threaded engagement between the cap and the container.

**The '324 Patent** The '324 patent discloses a tamper-evident dispensing closure device wherein the skirt 20 of the cap is provided with threads 28 adapted to be threadedly engaged with the threaded neck of container C. Ratchet teeth 29 are also provided on the inside of skirt 20 and are designed to cooperate with lugs 31 on the neck of the container C, so that once the closure device is secured the interlocking teeth make it impossible to unscrew the closure from the container. Column 2, lines 56-62. The '324 patent also discloses a snap-on connection of the cap to the container in FIG. 7. The Examiner contends that the '324 patent teaches the mechanical equivalence between (i) a snap-on connection such as shown in FIG. 7 of the '904 patent and (ii) the combination of a screw-on closure and two lockably engageable ratchet-toothed rings; appellant disagrees with this contention for the reasons set forth below under the section discussing obviousness.

**The '870 Patent** The '870 patent discloses a combination conforming funnel 14 and disposable fluid container 12 for containing and easily pouring fluids such as motor vehicle engine oil. Each of the embodiments shown in FIGS. 2 and 5-7 show containers having an integrally formed tubular neck 34 having a considerably reduced diameter relative to the container portion 20.

### **Obviousness of Claims 1-6**

Claim 1 is the only independent claim in the application, with all of claims 2-6 ultimately depending therefrom. Thus, if claim 1 is not rendered obvious by the combination of references applied by the Examiner, neither are claims 2-6.

There are three limitations in claim 1 that appellant contends are not disclosed or suggested by the prior art relied upon for the final rejection: (1) a substantially cylindrical container; (2) the combination of screw threads in the cap and on the container and two ratchet-tooth rings in the cap and on the container; and (3) an inner circumferential recess in the flip-top portion of the cap that is capable of non-threadedly engaging a circumferential flange that is integral with the circumferential lip of the container so as to form a fluid-tight seal between the flange and the recess. Thus, if the combination of prior art references applied by the Examiner fails to disclose or suggest any one of these three limitations, the obviousness rejection must fail.

As to limitation (1) above, the Examiner relies upon FIG. 5 of the '870 patent. However, the Examiner is respectfully submitted to have construed the teachings of '870 too broadly. FIG. 5 of '870 does not disclose a cylindrical container, but rather a partially cylindrical container having an integrally formed tubular neck 22a with a considerably reduced

diameter relative to the container portion 20a. Indeed, the entire thrust of '870 is the provision of a funnel for "easy pour" motor oil containers that are universally provided with integrally formed upright tubular necks that will fit into the oil filler tube of an automobile engine. Referring for example to FIG. 5 of '870, the spout 34a is molded to "closely conform" to the container neck 22a. Column 4, lines 5-10. *A fortiori* for the inverted funnel to closely fit over the container, the neck of the container must be of a substantially reduced diameter relative to that of the rest of the container. A fair reading of the claim 1 limitation of "a substantially cylindrical container" is submitted to be "substantially in the shape of a cylinder." See the attached excerpt from *Webster's II New College Dictionary* in Appendix B for the definition of a "cylinder." This is not what is shown in FIG. 5 of the '870 patent.

As to limitation (2) above, the Examiner asserts that the '324 patent teaches that a snap-on connection such as shown in the '904 patent is mechanically equivalent to the combination of a pair of cooperating screw threads and two ratchet-toothed rings.

Initially it is noted that the '324 patent does not even disclose two ratchet-toothed rings, but rather one ratchet-toothed ring in the cap portion that cooperates with lugs 31 on the neck of the container. See the '324 patent at column 2, lines 56-59.

As to supposed equivalents, '324 takes pains to distinguish the snap connection from a screw-on disclosure, stating of the snap-on connection, "This manner of securing the closure to a package facilitates close radial control over the radial orientation of the closure and orifice, more so than screw-on closures permit." Column 6, lines 34-37. Note that this statement makes no mention of ratchet-toothed rings. Note also that there is no statement in the '324 patent to the effect that the snap connection may be substituted for the combination of a threaded



connection and two ratchet-toothed rings. All '342 teaches regarding the combination of ratchet teeth 29/lugs 31 is that they are "suitable means" for adapting closure 10 "to be fixedly secured to the container so that it may not readily be removed therefrom." Column 2, lines 54-60.

Finally, appellant respectfully points out that the disclosure of the '324 patent should be taken as a whole. In doing so, it is seen that the snap-on connection shown in FIG. 7 of '324 (discussed in Column 6 at lines 19-37), also discloses as part of that connection a stud 144 which includes a retaining barb 145. See Column 5, lines 56-58. This barbed stud also amounts to a snap-on connection of the cap to the bottle. This "two-part" snap-on connection of '324 is not the same as the "one-part" snap-on connection of '904 and further weakens the supposed teaching of mechanical equivalence.

As to limitation (3) above concerning an inner circumferential recess in the flip-top that is capable of non-threadedly engaging the circumferential flange of the lip of the container to form a fluid-tight seal between the flange and the recess, the primary '904 reference does not disclose such a feature. Specifically, the Examiner points to the phantom portion of FIG. 3 of '904 as showing a circumferential flange of the container around the mouth or upper edge of the container. But it is apparent from FIG. 3 and the accompanying text pertaining thereto, that the circumferential recess in the cap is not capable of forming a fluid-tight seal between the flange and the recess. That this is so is supported by the discussion of FIG. 3 at Column 3, lines 23-35, and in particular the following: "Reference to FIG. 3 will show that the mouth or upper edge of the container really plays no part in the sealing effected by the closure."

### **Obviousness of Claim 8**

Claim 8 is dependent from claim 1 and adds the limitation that the inner circumferential recess of the cap's flip-top has a radial tongue portion proximal to the hinge that is capable of guiding the inner circumferential recess into alignment with the circumferential flange of the container. Claim 8 stands rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over '904 in view of '324 and in view of '870. In response, appellant offers two arguments why this rejection is not well-founded.

First, for the reasons stated above in connection with the discussion of claims 1-6, claim 1 is not obvious in view of the combination of the three references noted. Because claim 8 depends from claim 1 and so contains the same limitations as does claim 1, claim 8 is likewise not obvious in view of the cited references.

Second, a careful reading of '904 reveals that the Examiner's reliance upon '904 as supposedly teaching the aforementioned limitation of claim 8 is not supported.

Specifically, '904 does not teach a radial tongue, but rather an annular bung 30. See FIG. 2 and Column 2, lines 61-66. "Annular" means "shaped like or forming a ring." See the excerpt from *Webster's II New College Dictionary* in Appendix B. Appellant's radial tongue portion 38 is not shaped like a ring. See appellant's FIGS. 6 and 9. Without more, '904 does not teach or suggest the "radial tongue portion" limitation of claim 8.

Moreover, the entire thrust of the '904 patent is that the leakage problem occurring with the prior art captive cap closure device of U.S. Patent No. 3,441,161 was overcome by doing away entirely with a shallow annular bung and a prong-like tongue or projection and replacing the same with a deeper annular bung shaped with the sloping profile

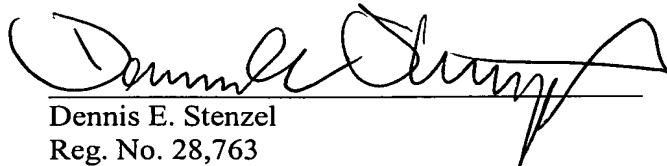
seen in FIG. 2 of the '904 patent. See Column 1, lines 15-21 and Column 2, lines 6-10 and 22-26 and compare FIG. 1 of U.S. Patent No. 3,441,161 (Appendix C).

Finally, the only way that one skilled in the art could achieve appellant's radial tongue portion from the annular bung of the '904 patent would be to remove all of the annular bung except for a small radial portion thereof. But this would destroy the very improvement in design (the removal of the prong-like projection and the deepened and reshaped annular bung) that is the subject of the '904 patent, which presumably would lead to the leakage problem of the prior art design. It is well-settled that if a proposed modification would render the prior art invention being modified unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, then there is no suggestion or motivation to make the proposed modification. *In re Gordon*, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed Cir 1984). Here, the deepened and reshaped annular bung of the '904 invention is to remedy the leakage problems of the prior art device. But the modification of the '904 annular bung to achieve a radial tongue portion apparently proposed by the Examiner would eliminate the advantages achieved by '904's deepened and reshaped annular bung, thereby rendering it unsatisfactory for its intended purpose.

### Conclusion

For the reasons stated, the final rejection of claims 1-6 and 8 should be reversed and those claims should all be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dennis E. Stenzel", written over a horizontal line.

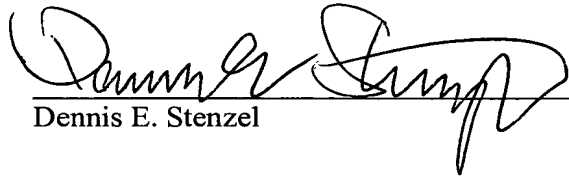
Dennis E. Stenzel  
Reg. No. 28,763  
Tel No.: (503) 227-5631

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Appellant's Brief dated May 23, 2005

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Dated: May 23, 2005

  
Dennis E. Stenzel

APPENDIX A

1. A fluid-tight vial comprising:

- (a) a substantially cylindrical container with an open end having a circumferential lip, a circumferential flange integral with said circumferential lip, a screw thread and a ratchet-toothed ring proximal to said open end; and
- (b) a cap adapted to engage said container's open end in fluid-tight fashion, said cap comprising a circumferential skirt, a hinge, a frangible strip and a flip-top, wherein the inner portion of said skirt has a screw thread capable of matingly engaging said screw thread of said open end of said container and a ratchet-toothed ring capable of lockingly engaging said ratchet-toothed ring of said open end of said container when said cap is threaded onto said container

wherein said flip-top has an inner circumferential recess capable of non-threadedly engaging said circumferential flange to form a fluid-tight seal between said flange and said recess.

2. The vial of claim 1 wherein said screw thread of said container is located below said circumferential lip and said ratchet-toothed ring of said container is located beneath said screw thread of said container.

3. The vial of claim 2 wherein said ratchet-toothed ring of said cap is located beneath said screw thread of said cap.

4. The vial of claim 1 wherein said frangible strip is located between said skirt and said flip-top.

5. The vial of claim 4 wherein said frangible strip has a pull tab for peeling it away from said cap.

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

6. The vial of claim 5 wherein said flip-top is attached to said skirt by said hinge and is openable after said frangible strip is removed.

8. The vial of claim 1 wherein said inner circumferential recess of said flip-top has a radial tongue portion proximal to said hinge capable of guiding said inner circumferential recess into alignment with said circumferential flange of said container.

Best Available Copy

# Webster's II

*New College Dictionary*

(1995)



Houghton Mifflin Company

*Boston • New York*

APPENDIX B

state or country. 3. To add or attach, as an attribute, condition, or consequence. — *n.* (än'eks', -iks). 1. a. A structure added on to a larger one. b. An auxiliary structure situated near a main one. 2. An addition to a record or document. — **an-nex-a'tion** (än'ik-sä'shən) *n.* — **an-nex-a'tion-al** *adj.* — **an-nex-a'tion-ism** *n.* — **an-nex-a'tion-ist** *n.*

**an-nexe** (än'iks') *n.* Chiefly Brit. var. of ANNEX.

**An-nie Oak-ley** (än'ä ök'lē) *n.* [After Annie Oakley (1860–1926).] *Slang.* A complimentary admission ticket.

**A word history:** Annie Oakley was a sharpshooter with Buffalo Bill's show, *The Wild West*, who sometimes used playing cards as targets. Free passes that were punched to prevent their being sold were thought to resemble Annie Oakley's handiwork.

**an-ni-hi-late** (ä-ni'ä-lät') *v.* -lat-ed, -lat-ing, -lates. [LLat. *annihilare*, *annihilat-*: Lat. *ad-*, to + Lat. *nihil*, nothing.] — *vt.* 1. To destroy all traces of: OBLITERATE. 2. To nullify or render void: ABOLISH. 3. *Informal.* To overwhelm or vanquish completely. — *vi.* *Physics.* To participate in annihilation, as do an electron and a positron. — **an-ni-hi-la-tion** (ä-ni'ä-lä'shən) *n.* — **an-ni-hi-la-ble** (-lä-bəl) *adj.* — **an-ni-hi-la-tor** *n.*

**an-ni-hi-la-tion** (ä-ni'ä-lä'shən) *n.* 1. The act or process of annihilating. 2. A condition of utter destruction. 3. *Physics.* The phenomenon in which a particle and an antiparticle, as an electron and a positron, disappear with a resultant release of energy approx. equivalent to the sum of their masses.

**an-ni-ver-sa-ry** (än'ä-vür'sä-rē) *n., pl. -ries.* [ME *anniversarie* < Med. Lat. *anniversarium* < Lat. *anniversarius*, returning yearly: *an-nus*, year + *versus*, p. part. of *verteo*, to turn.] 1. The annual recurrence of the date of an earlier event. 2. A commemorative celebration on the date of an anniversary.

**an-no Dom-i-ni** (än'ö döm'ä-ni', döm'ä-nē) *adv.* [Lat., in the year of the Lord.] In a specified year of the Christian era. — Used chiefly in the abbreviated form <A.D. 495>

**an-no-tate** (än'ö-tät') *v.* -tat-ed, -tat-ing, -tates. [Lat. *annotare*, *annotat-*, to note down: *ad-*, to + *notare*, to write < *nota*, note.] — *vt.* To furnish (a literary work) with critical commentary or explanatory notes: GLOSS. — *vi.* To gloss a text.

**an-no-ta-tion** (än'ö-tä'shən) *n.* 1. The act or process of annotating. 2. A critical or explanatory note: COMMENTARY.

**an-nounce** (ä-nouns') *vt.* -nounced, -nounc-ing, -nounce-es. [ME *annoncen* < OFr. *anoncier* < Lat. *annuntiare*: *ad-*, to + *nuntiare*, to report < *nuntius*, messenger.] 1. To bring to public notice officially or formally <announce a marriage>. 2. To proclaim the presence or arrival of <announce a guest>. 3. To make aware or conscious of through the senses: <Smells of cooking announced dinner>. 4. To serve as an announcer.

**an-nounce-ment** (ä-nouns'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of announcing. 2. Something that is announced. 3. A public statement or notice.

**an-nounce-er** (ä-noun'sər) *n.* 1. One that announces. 2. A radio or television performer who provides program continuity and delivers commercial announcements.

**an-noy** (ä-noi') *v.* -noyed, -noy-ing, -noys. [ME *anoien* < OFr. *anoier* < LLat. *inodiare*, to make odious < Lat. *in odio*, odious: *in*, in + *odium*, hatred.] — *vt.* 1. To bother or irritate. 2. To disturb by repeated attacks: HARASS. — *vi.* To behave in an annoying way.

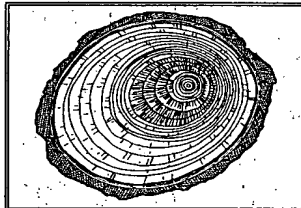
**\* SYNS:** ANNOY, AGGRAVATE, BOTHER, BUG, CHAFE, DISTURB, EXASPERATE, FRET, GALL, GET, IRK, IRRITATE, NETTLE, PEEVE, PROVOKE, RUFFLE, VEX *v. core meaning*: to trouble (another) by repeated vexations <Their constant bickering annoys me.>

**an-noy-ance** (ä-noi'əns) *n.* 1. Something that annoys: NUISANCE. 2. The act of annoying. 3. Irritation: vexation.

**an-noy-ing** (ä-noi'ing) *adj.* Causing annoyance: BOTHERSOME <An annoying tickle in my throat> — **an-noy-ing-ly** *adv.*

**an-nu-al** (än'yü-äl) *adj.* [ME *annuel* < OFr. < LLat. *annualis* < Lat. *annus*, year.] 1. Recurring, done, or performed every year: YEARLY <an annual checkup>. 2. Determined by a year's time <annual precipitation>. 3. Bot. Living and growing for only one year or season. — *n.* 1. A periodical published yearly. 2. A plant whose life cycle is completed in one year or season. — **an-nu-al-ly** *adv.*

**annual ring** *n.* One of the concentric layers of wood; esp. in a tree trunk, indicating a year's growth in temperate climates and seasonal growth in regions of wet and dry seasons.



**annual ring**  
Off-center annual rings  
with faster growth at left

**an-nu-i-tant** (ä-nü'ä-tənt, ä-nyü'ä-) *n.* One who is entitled to receive an annuity.

**an-nu-i-ty** (ä-nü'ä-tē, -nyü'ä-) *n., pl. -ties.* [ME *annuite* < ANFr. < Med. Lat. *annuitas* < Lat. *annuus*, yearly < *annus*, year.] 1. a. The annual payment of an allowance or income. b. The right to receive or the obligation to make this payment. 2. An investment on which a person receives fixed payments for a lifetime or a specified number of years.

**an-nul** (ä-nül') *vt.* -nulled, -nul-ling, -nuls. [ME *annullen* < OFr. *annuller* < LLat. *annullare*: Lat. *ad-*, to + Lat. *nullus*, none.] 1. To make or declare void or invalid, as a marriage or a law: NULLIFY. 2. To obliterate the existence or effect of.

**an-nu-lar** (än'yä-lär) *adj.* [OFr. *annulaire* < Lat. *annularis* < *anulus*, ring.] Shaped like or forming a ring.

**annular eclipse** *n.* A solar eclipse in which the moon covers all but a bright ring around the circumference of the sun.

**annular ligament** *n.* A ligament or fibrous band that rings the ankle or wrist joint.

**an-nu-late** (än'yä-lit, -lät') *also* **an-nu-lat-ed** (-lä'tid) *adj.* [Lat. *annulatus* < *anulus*, ring.] Having, made up of, or formed by rings or ringlike segments.

**an-nu-la-tion** (än'yä-lä'shən) *n.* 1. The act or process of forming rings. 2. A ringlike segment or structure.

**an-nu-let** (än'yä-lit) *n.* [Lat. *anulus*, ring + *-et*.] A ringlike molding around the capital of a pillar.

**an-nu-li** (än'yä-lī') *n. var. pl. of* ANNULUS.

**an-nul-ment** (ä-nül'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of annulling. 2. The retrospective and prospective invalidation of a marriage, as for nonconsummation, effected by means of a declaration stating that the marriage was never valid.

**an-nu-lus** (än'yä-ləs) *n., pl. -lus-es or -li* (-lī') [Lat. *anulus*, ring.] 1. A ringlike figure, part, structure, or marking. 2. *Math.* The figure bounded by and containing the area between two concentric circles.

**an-nun-ci-ate** (ä-nün'sē-ät') *vt.* -at-ed, -at-ing, -ates. [Lat. *annuntiare*. — see ANNOUNCE.] To announce or proclaim, esp. formally or officially.

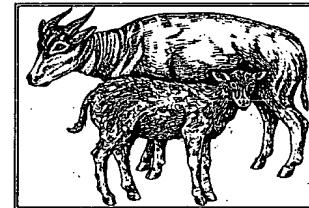
**an-nun-ci-a-tion** (ä-nün'sē-ä'shən) *n.* 1. The act of announcing. 2. An announcement. 3. **Annunciation.** a. The angel Gabriel's announcement of the Incarnation. b. The festival, on Mar. 25, celebrating of this event.

**Annunciation lily** *n.* The Madonna lily.

**an-nun-ci-a-tor** (ä-nün'sē-ä'tər) *n.* 1. One that announces. 2. An electrical signaling device used in hotels or offices to indicate the source of calls on a switchboard.

**an-nus mi-rab-i-lis** (än'əs mī-räb'ä-lis) *n.* [NLat., wondrous year.] An extraordinary year <"Hungary's blood bath" was the saddest event in that *annus mirabilis*" — C.L. Sulzberger>

**a-no-a** (ä-nö'ä) *n.* [Native word in Celebes.] A buffalo, *Anoa depressicornis* of Celebes and the Philippines, with short, pointed horns.



**anoa**  
6–7 feet long

**an-ode** (än'öd') *n.* [Gk. *anodos*, a way up: *ana-*, up + *hodos*, way.] 1. A positively charged electrode, as of an electrolytic cell, storage battery, or electron tube. 2. The negatively charged terminal of a primary cell or of a storage battery that is supplying current.

**anode mud** *n.* The residue of electrolytic refining, esp. of copper, high in concentrations of inert metals such as platinum or gold.

**an-o-dize** (än'ä-diz') *vt.* -dized, -diz-ing, -diz-es. [ANOD(E) + *-ize*.] To coat (a metallic surface) electrolytically with a protective oxide. — **an-o-di-zä-tion** *n.*

**an-o-dyne** (än'ä-din') *adj.* [Lat. *anodynus* < Gk. *anōdunos*, free from pain: *an-*, without + *odunē*, pain.] 1. Capable of relieving pain. 2. Serving to soothe or relax <anodyne hobbies>. 3. Watered-down: insipid. — *n.* 1. A medicine that relieves pain. 2. A soothing or comforting agent.

**a-noint** (ä-noint') *vt.* **a-noint-ed, a-noint-ing, a-noints.** [ME *enointen* < OFr. *enoindre* < Lat. *inungere*: *in-*, on + *ungere*, to smear.] 1. To apply oil or ointment to. 2. To place oil on as an indication of sanctification or consecration in a religious ceremony.

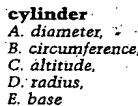
**anointing of the sick** *n.* Rom. Cath. Ch. The sacrament of

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